IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following paragraphs beginning at page 4, line 24:

FIG. 5A is cross-sectional view of the coil of Fig. 4A constructed in accordance with an aspect of the invention in which metals and/or alloys (first material) are embedded or mixed in the coil body.

FIG. 5B is an alternative to the embodiment of FIG. 5A, in which polymers (second material) are embedded or mixed in the coil.

FIG. 5C is another alternative to the embodiment of FIG. 5A, in which a first and second material are embedded or mixed in the coil.

FIG. 5D is yet another alternative to the embodiment of FIG. 5A, in which the first material is carried by or coated on the coil.

FIG. 5E is still another alternative to the embodiment of FIG. 5A, in which the second material is carried by or coated on the coil.

FIG. 5F is yet another alternative to the embodiment of FIG. 5A, in which a bioactive agent is carried by or coated on the coil.

FIG. 5G is still further alternative to the embodiment of FIG. 5A, in which the bioactive agent is coated on the coil and the second material coats the bioactive agent, and

FIG. 5H is yet another alternative to the embodiment of FIG. 5A, in which the bioactive agent is embedded or mixed in the coil.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning in line 8, page 6 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

The coil 22 may be formed from a variety of materials, e.g., metals 24 (as shown in FIG. 5A), polymers 26 (as shown in FIG. 5B), alloys 24 (as shown in FIG. 5A), or composites thereof (as shown in FIG. 5C). In one embodiment of the invention, described in greater detail below, the coil 22 includes ferrous material 24, causing the coil 22 to be heated by activation of the MRI machine to apply a pulsed magnetic field on the device after it is implanted at a selected occlusion site in the vasculature.

Please replace the paragraph beginning in line 4, page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Additionally or alternatively, the coil 22 may include radiolucent fibers or polymers 26 (or metallic threads coated with radiolucent or radiopaque fibers), such as Dacron (polyester), polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, fluoropolymers (polytetrafluoroethylene), Nylon™ (polyamide), and/or silk. When a polymer is used as the major component of the vaso-occlusive device 20, it may be filled with some amount of radiopaque material, such as powdered tantalum, tungsten, bismuth oxide, barium sulfate, and the like. In addition, the ferrous material, e.g., iron particles, filaments and the like 24, may be mixed with and/or embedded in the polymer 26, as shown in FIG. 5C.

Please replace paragraphs beginning in line 11, page 8 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

In one embodiment, a coating is provided on the coil 22, as shown in FIG. 5E, the coating having a melting temperature "Tm" or a glass transition temperature "Tg" that is less than the temperature to which the vaso-occlusive device 20 is heated by the MRI machine 40. For example, the coating may have a "Tm" and/or "Tg" of about 80-150°F. Suitable polymeric materials 26 may include polyalkenes, polymethacrylates, polyacrylates, polyesters, polyamides, and polysaccharides. Co-polymers, blends, alloys, and block copolymers of such materials may also be used. Additional information on suitable coatings are described in the above-incorporated U.S. Patent Nos. 5,749,894 and 6,187,024.

The coating comprises, or otherwise covers, one or more agents 28, e.g., a bioactive agent, a collagenous material, and/or other diagnostic or therapeutic agent(s), as shown in FIG. 5F. Exemplary bioactive agents 28 may include genes, growth factors, biomolecules, peptides, oligonucleotides, members of the integrin family, RGD-containing sequences, oligopeptides, fibronectin, laminin, bitronectin, hyaluronic acid, silk-elastin, elastin, fibrinogen, and other basement membrane proteins with bioactive agents 28. By way of non-limiting example, the agent(s) 28 may be applied in a first coating on the coil 22, with a second coating, such as the polymeric materials 26 described above, applied to substantially cover or otherwise embed the agent(s) from exposure to the blood pool and body tissue at the deployment site in the vasculature, as shown in FIG. 5G. Alternatively, the vaso-occlusive device 20 (e.g., coili 22) may itself be formed from a polymeric material 26 (FIG. 5B) having with one or more embedded diagnostic and/or therapeutic agents 28 (FIG. 5H), that are released by heating of the device, as described in greater detail below.